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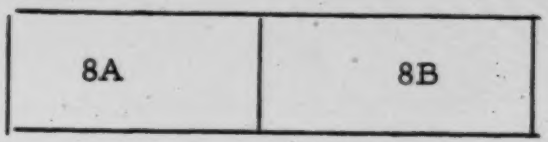
The map of Seriland appearing on pp. 8A and 8B has been processed for the files in the following manner:



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SERII

[p. 8 blank]

[p. 8-A]

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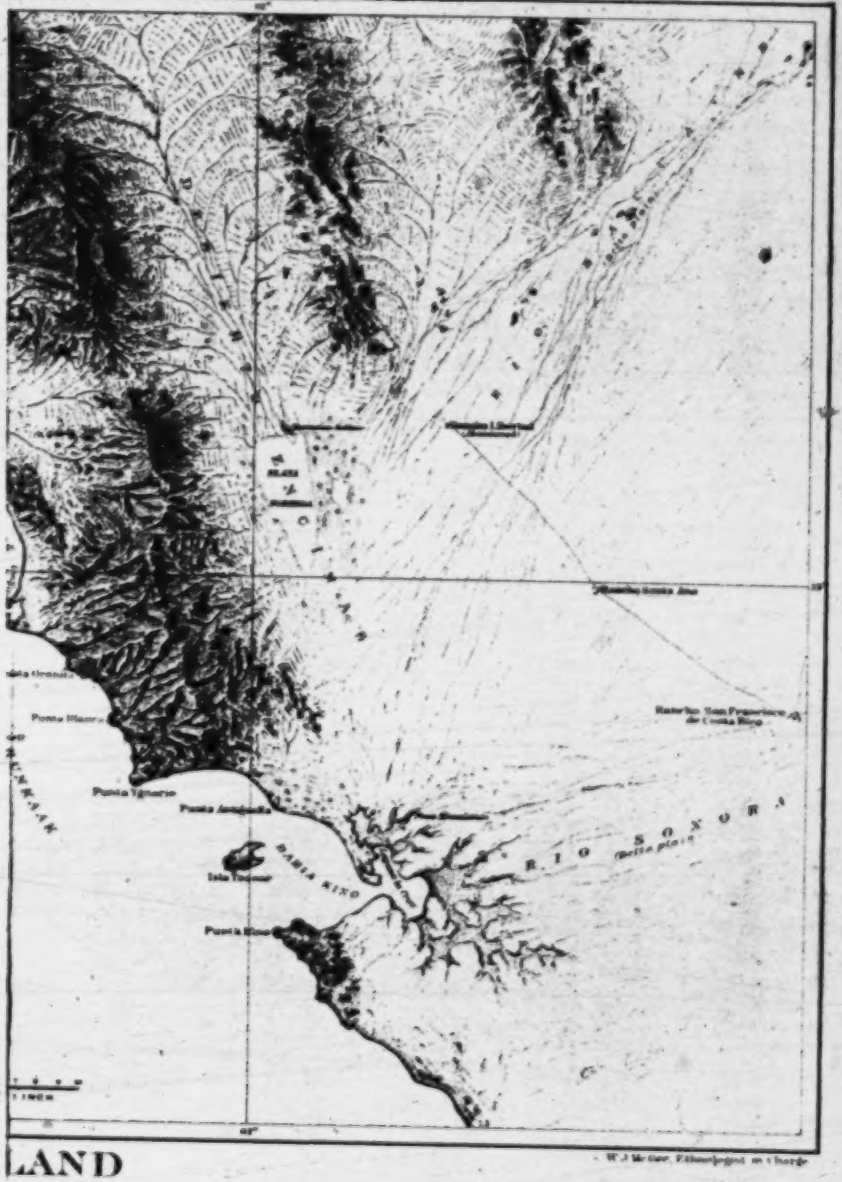

LAND

[p. 8-8]

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

The principal ethnologic results of both expeditions relating to the Seri Indians are incorporated in the following pages; the data concerning the Papago are reserved for further study. The topographic surveys of the 1895 expedition covered a zone averaging 50 miles in width, extending from the international boundary to somewhat beyond Rio Sonora. Mr Johnson, by whom these surveys were executed, was on furlough from the United States Geological Survey, and his resumption of survey work prevented the construction of finished maps, except that of Seriland (plate I), which forms but a small fraction of the area surveyed. The results of the remaining, and by far the greater, part of the topographic surveys are withheld pending completion of the inquiries concerning the Papago Indians.

The geographic nomenclature found requisite in the field and in writing is partly new and partly restored, yet conforms with general and local custom so far as practicable; and nearly all of the new names have been applied in commemoration of explorers or pioneers. Most of the names pertaining to Seriland proper are incorporated in the map forming plate I; the others (including a few minor corrections) appear in the outline map forming figure 1, prepared after the larger sheet was printed.[1]

The following list of place-names is designed primarily to give the meaning and raison d'être of the nomenclature; with a single exception,[2] the names are Hispanized or Mexicanized in accordance with local usage.

Nomenclature of Seriland.[3]

*SERILAND: Extra-vernacular name of tribe, with English locative.

MAR DE CORTÉS (Sea of Cortés—Gulf of California): Customary Sonoran designation, applied by Ulloa (1539) in honor of Hernando Cortés, first discoverer of the gulf.

*PASAJE ULLOA (Ulloa passage): Generic Spanish; specific applied in honor of Captain Francisco de Ulloa, first navigator of the passage and the upper gulf, 1539.

*ESTRECHO ALARCON (Alarcon strait): Named in honor of Hernando de Alarcon, second navigator of the gulf, 1540.

EL INFIERNILLO (The Little Hell): Local designation, retained by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N. (miswritten "Estrecho Infernillo" on larger map).

†BOCA INFIERNO (Mouth of Hell): A colloquial local designation (miswritten "Puerto Infierno" on larger map).

*BAHIA KUNKAAK (Kunkaak bay): Generic Spanish; specific the vernacular name of the Seri tribe (miswritten "Tiburon bay" on plates IV and V).

[1] The larger map was drawn early in 1896, and a preliminary edition in the form of a photolithograph of the drawing was published in the National Geographic Magazine, vol. VII, 1896. It is proper—and historically desirable—to explain that while a considerable part of the copy for this paper was prepared at about the same time, circumstances prevented the completion of the manuscript and the final rectification of the nomenclature and bibliographic references until September 1, 1900.

[2] Johnson peak. It is proper to say that this name was applied by the author (and leader of the expedition) after the drawing was completed and submitted by Mr Johnson, as a meager tribute to his excellent work in the field and on the drawings named.

[3] An asterisk indicates new names, an obelisk old names restored or colloquial names adopted.

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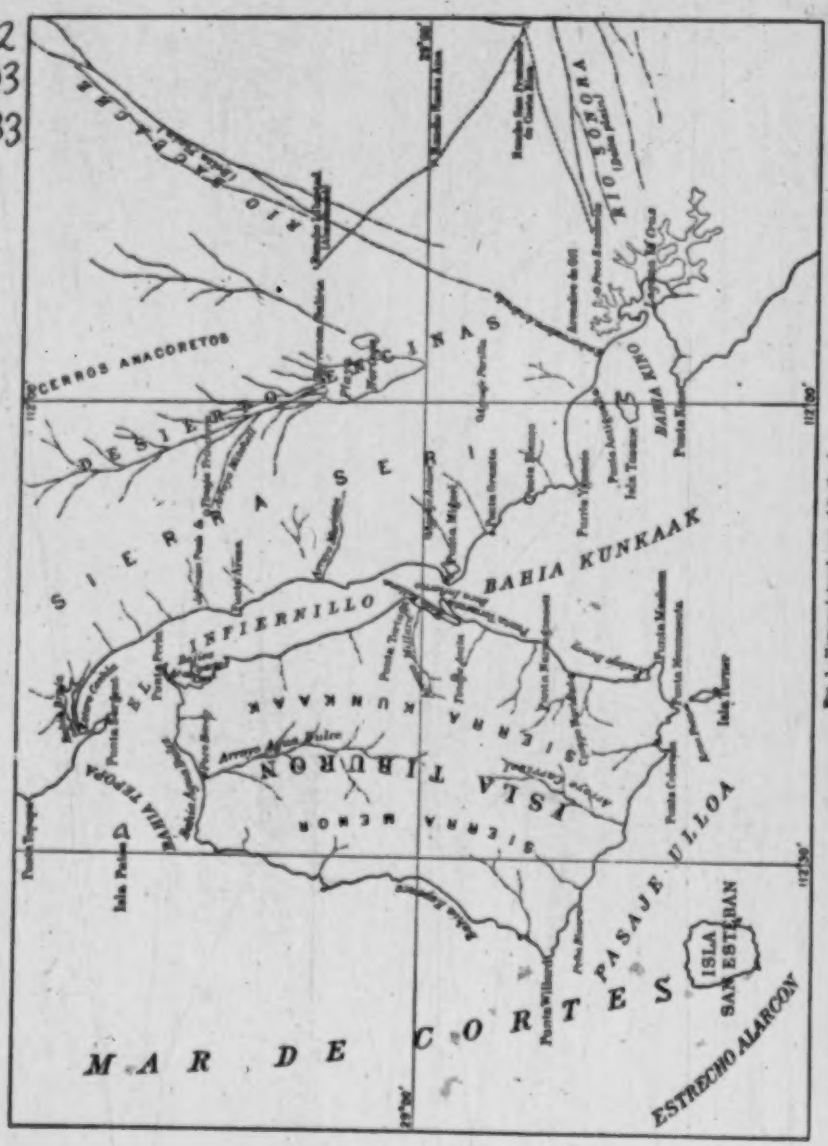

FIG. 1—Ethnographical map of Seriland.

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

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BAHIA KINO (Kino bay): Long-standing name given in honor of Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, an early Jesuit missionary (the "Bahia San Juan Bautista" of various early maps); adopted in Anglicized form by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

†BAHIA TEPOPA (Tepopa bay): Specific a corruption of Tepoka, the extra-vernacular name of a local tribe related to the Seri; applied in 1748 by Padre Consag, and used by most navigators and cartographers of later dates, though it does not appear on the charts of the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

BAHIA AGUA DULCE (Freshwater bay): Named by Lieutenant R. W. H. Hardy, R. N., 1826; name retained (in Anglicized form) by Hydrographic Office, U. S. N. (The name is misplaced on Hardy's map, but the bay is correctly located in his text, p. 269.)

†BAHIA BRUJA (Witch bay): Named (in honor of his vessel) by its discoverer, Lieutenant Hardy, 1826.

*BAHIA ESPENCE (Spence bay): Named in honor of Pilot Tomás Espence (Thomas Spence), second circumnavigator of the island, who landed in the bay in 1841.

†ESTERO COCHLA (Cockle inlet): Named by Lieutenant Hardy, 1826.

*BAJIOS DE UGARTE (Ugarte shoals): Named in honor of Padre Juan de Ugarte, first visitor to the shoals and circumnavigator of Tiburon, 1721.

*BAHA BALLENA (Whale roadstead): Named from the stranding of a whale about 1867, an incident of much note among the Seri.

*ANCLAJE DEWEY (Dewey anchorage): Named in honor of its discoverer, Commander (now Admiral) George Dewey, in charge of the surveys by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N., 1873.

LAGUNA LA CRUZ (Lagoon of the Cross): Name adopted (Anglicized) by Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.; the "Laguna de los Cerralitos" (Lagoon of the Little Banks) of Colonel Francisco Andrade, 1844.

ISLA TIBURON (Shark island): Name of long standing; used alternatively with "Isla San Agustin" since the seventeenth century, both names being apparently applied to Isla Tasnee by several writers, and also to Isla Angel de la Guarda (the second largest island in the gulf) by Kino and others, while the present Tiburon was regarded as a peninsula.

ISLA SAN ESTEBAN (Saint Stephen island): Name of long standing; in consistent use since early in the seventeenth century.

*ISLA TASNEE (Pelican island): Name recast by the use of the Seri specific in lieu of the Spanish (Alcatráz), which is too hackneyed for distinctive use.

ISLA TURNER (Turner island): Name used (and probably applied in honor of Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, U. S. N.) by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

ISLA PATOS (Duck island—i. e., Island of Ducks): Name of long standing; adopted by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

ROCA FOCA (Seal rock): Name used (and probably applied) by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

PEÑA BLANCA (White crag): Name used (and probably applied) by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

PUNTA TEPOPA (Tepopa point): Named (probably corruptly) from a local tribe related to the Seri; used by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

PUNTA SARGENT (Sargent point): Name applied by Lieutenant Hardy in 1826 to what is now known as Punta Tepopa; adopted for the minor point by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

*PUNTA PERLA (Pearl point): Name applied in commemoration of the traditional pearl fisheries of the vicinity.

*PUNTA ARENA (Sand point): A descriptive designation.

*PUNTA TORTUGA (Turtle point): Name applied in recognition of the extensive turtle fisheries of the Seri in the vicinity.

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*PUNTA TORMENTA (Hurricane point): Name applied in recognition of the nearly continuous gales and tide-rips by which navigation is rendered hazardous, and by which the long sand-spit has been built.

PUNTA MIGUEL (Miguel point): Recast from "San Miguel point", partly through association with the name of a Papago guard accompanying the expedition of 1895; in the old form the name is of long standing, was probably applied by Escalante in 1700, and was adopted by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N., 1873.

*PUNTA GRANITA (Granite point): A descriptive designation.

*PUNTA BLANCA (White point): A descriptive designation.

*PUNTA NARRAGANSETT (Narragansett point): Specific (of Algonquian Indian derivation) applied in commemoration of the vessel employed in the surveys by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N., in 1873, the point being that at which the commander of the *Narragansett* located the principal Seri rancheria of that time and made observations on the tribe.

*PUNTA YGNACIO (Ygnacio point): Specific applied in honor of Don Ygnacio Lozania, a trusted aid in the 1895 expedition, who had visited this point in connection with the Andrade expedition of 1844; described as "Dark bluff" on charts of the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

*PUNTA ANTIGUALLA (Antiquity point—i. e., Point of Antiquities): Name applied in recognition of a great shell-mound which has retarded the transgression of the sea and produced the point.

PUNTA KINO (Kino point): Name of long standing; specific in honor of the early missionary; used by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

*PUNTA MASHÉM (Mashém point): Specific in honor of the Seri chief Mashém (sometimes called Francisco Estorga or Juan Estorga), who speaks Spanish and acted as Seri-Spanish interpreter in 1894.

PUNTA MONUMENTA (Monument point): Named by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

PUNTA COLORADA (Red point): Recast from the "Red Bluff point" of the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

PUNTA WILLARD (Willard point): Origin of name unknown; used by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.

*EMBARCADERO ANDRADE (Andrade landing): Named in memory of the embarkation for Tiburon of Colonel Francisco Andrade, 1844.

*CAMPO NAVIDAD (Christmas camp): Named in memory of a camp occupied December 24–26 by the expedition of 1895.

*SIERRA SERI (Seri range): Generic Spanish, specific the extra-vernacular tribe name.

*SIERRA KUNKAAK (Kunkaak range): Specific the vernacular tribe name.

*SIERRA MENOR (Minor range): A descriptive designation.

*CERROS ANACORETOS (Anchorite hills): A designation suggested to Topographer Johnson by the solitary series of spurs rising singly or in scattered groups from the sheetflood-carved desert plain.

*JOHNSON PEAK: Name applied in commemoration of the first and only ascent of the peak, and of its occupation as a survey station, December 7 and 8, 1895, by Willard D. Johnson, accompanied by John Walter Mitchell and Miguel (Papago Indian).

*DESIERTO ENCINAS (Encinas desert): Generic Spanish, specific in honor of the intrepid settler on the outskirts of the desert, Señor Pascual Encinas.

*PLAYA NORIEGA (Noriega playa): Generic Spanish, specific in honor of Don Andrés Noriega, kinsman of Señora Anita Encinas, a resident on the outskirts of the desert, and the leading Mexican aid in the expedition of 1895.

*ARENALES DE GIL (Gil sandbanks): Generic Spanish, specific in honor of Fray Juan Crisóstomo Gil de Bernabe, sole missionary to Seriland, massacred at this point in 1773.

*RIO SONORA (Sonora river): Generic Spanish, specific a long standing and originally colloquial corruption of Señora, a designation said to have been applied

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

by Spanish pioneers to a hospitable native chief(tejaose; afterwards apparently fixed through the name of an early mining camp and garrison and perhaps by similarity to a local aboriginal (Opata) term connoting maize, i. e., sonot.

RIO BACUACHE (Bacuache river): Name of long standing; specific doubtless from the Opata term hacut, "snake", with a locative termination, i. e., "Snake place".

†ARROYO CARNIZAL (Reedy arroyo): Generic and specific Spanish; colloquial designation used by the Seri chief Mashém in describing the island; a traditional name of long standing.

†ARROYO AGUA DULCE (Freshwater arroyo): A traditional name like the former, also used by Mashém.

*ARROYO MILLARD (Millard arroyo): Named in memory of S. C. Millard, aid and interpreter in the expedition of 1895 (died 1897).

*ARROYO MARIANA (Mariana arroyo): Named in honor of Mariana (Papago Indian), a guard accompanying the 1895 expedition, who had once approached this arroyo on a hunting expedition.

*ARROYO MITCHELL (Mitchell arroyo): Named in honor of John Walter Mitchell, photographer of the 1895 expedition.

†POZO ESCALANTE (Escalante well): Generic Spanish, specific in honor of Sergeant Juan Bautista de Escalante, the first Caucasian to cross El Infiernillo (in 1700), who is reputed to have dug the shallow well still existing; the name has been retained ever since alternatively with "Agua Amarilla" (Yellow water); doubtless the "Carrizal" of certain early maps; the site of the only mission ever established in Seriland, and of the massacre of Fray Cristostomo Gil in 1773.

*POZO HARDY (Hardy well): Named in honor of Lieutenant R. W. H. Hardy, R. N., second known Caucasian visitor to the spot, 1826.

*AGUAJE ANTON (Anton water, or water-hole): Generic a common Mexican term; specific applied in memory of Anton (Papago Indian), a guard and visitor to the spot in the expedition of 1895.

*AGUAJE PARILLA (Parilla water): A traditional water (not found by the expedition of 1895) named in memory of Colonel Diego Ortiz Parilla, the vaunted destroyer of the Seri in 1749, whose imposing expedition may have reached this point.

*BARRANCA SALINA (Saline gorge): Generic colloquial Mexican, specific denoting the character of the practically permanent water; the designation applied by Mexican vaqueros and Papago hunters, who occasionally visit the locality.

*TINAJA ANITA (Anita basin): Generic a useful Mexican term for a water-pocket, or rock basin containing water supplied by storms or seepage; specific a tribute to Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Actg. Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; perhaps the "Aguaje de Andrade" of 1844.

*TINAJA TRINCHERA (Entrenched basin): Specific a common Mexican term for the ancient entrenchments found on many mountains of Papagueria; applied in recognition of a few low, loose-laid stone walls about the tinaja, the only structures of the kind known in Seriland.

RANCHO SAN FRANCISCO DE COSTA RICA: Name applied by the founder, Señor Porcual Encinas, about 1850.

RANCHO SANTA ANA: Name applied by the founder, Señor Encinas, about 1870.

RANCHO LIBERTAD: Name applied by the founder, Señor Encinas, about 1875.

The fairly full geographic nomenclature of Seriland merely expresses the necessity for place names, felt in some measure by all intelligent beings, and realized especially by explorers and describers of the region. Excepting the ranchos and perhaps Pozo Escalante, they denote natural features only, and, with the same exceptions, the features are seen but rarely or from great distances by enlightened men. Despite

1: McGee E-5 (1894-1895)1898 NU31 Seri NU31

also a center for radiating trails, the best-beaten of these leading toward the fresh waters of Tinaja Anita and Arroyo Carrizal; and even the rancherias half-way thence to Punta Mashém send their most permanent paths over 15 miles of intervening ranges and spall-strewn valleys toward the same waters. According to Mashém's cautious statements, there is a minor Seri metropolis at the northwestern spur of Sierra Kunkaak, within reach of Pozo Hardy and Arroyo Agua Dulce, and two or three smaller rancherias along the western shore; but these were not reached by the 1895 expedition.

4. The seas washing Seriland are notably troubled by tides and winds. Gaping toward the Pacific, and narrowing and shoaling for the 800 miles of its length (measured from midway between Islas de Tres Marias and Cabo San Lucas), Gulf of California approaches Bay of Fundy, Bristol channel, and broad sound as a tide accumulator; while the semidiurnal sweep of the waters in the upper half of the gulf is conditioned by the constriction of the basin to a fraction of its average cross-section at the narrows between Isla Tiburon and Punta San Francisquito. Toward the head of the gulf the ordinary spring tides range from 20 to 25 feet, and may be much increased by favoring winds; the debacles culminate there, but the currents culminate off Seriland in the great tide-gate half dammed by the islands of Tiburon, San Esteban, San Lorenzo, and Salsipuedes,[1] with their marine buttresses, and through the breaches of Pasaje Ulloa, Estrecho Alarcon, and Canal de Salsipuedes flow, four times daily, some two or three cubic miles of water in tremendous tidal floods, probably unsurpassed in vigor elsewhere on the globe. Naturally the islands and the adjacent coasts afford extraordinary examples of marine transgression; and while exceptional wave-work is a factor, the transgression is undoubtedly due mainly to the extraordinary tidal currents in this gateway of the gulf. The fierce currents and the frequent storms of the region condition local navigation, and have undoubtedly contributed to the development of the peculiarly light, strong, and serviceable water-craft of the aboriginal navigators among the islands.

El Infiernillo derives its distinctive characteristics largely from the local character of the tides. Bahia Kunkaak is a funnel-shape embayment so placed as to catch half the volume of the incoming tide and to

[1] Originally the name Islas Sal-si-puedes (Get-out-if-canst) was applied to the various islands of this gateway of the gulf, including San Lorenzo, San Esteban, and San Agustin (now Tiburon), together with the smaller islets, as shown in the map of Padre Fernando Consag (in Noticia de la California y de su Conquista, etc., por el Padre Miguel Venegas, 1757, tomo iii, p. 194); and Padre Consag's account of the currents encountered in 1746 explains the designation: "The great sea which runs here even in fair weather would not allow us to stay, and it was with great difficulty we took in a little water. We now attempted to weather the Cape of San Gabriel de Sal-si-puedes, so greatly dreaded by seamen on account of these islands, several contiguous points of land and many ledges of sunken rocks extending a great way from the land. Here the sea is so agitated by the current that a gale or a calm makes but little difference" (English translation of Venegas' Noticia, titled A Natural and Civil History of California, 1759, vol. ii, pp. 312-313). Hittell speaks of "the group of islands known as Salsipuedes, the largest of which is now called Tiburon" (History of California, 1885, vol. i, p. 223). Dewey restricted the name to a single small island near the Baja California coast. Further references to the islands and their designations are noted postea, p. 66.

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I

INTRODUCTION

121 localities, but I think it is advisable to include others, whose nature is not so different from the main places of Seris' habitations.

361 13 I have selected then 25 localities and I shall give their main characteristics below:

1. **Punta Peñasco** — a village along the upper shores of the Gulf of California, close to the U.S., [491] connected by a paved highway from Gila Bend. Typical Sonoran zone with extensive sand flats. Very rarely visited by the Indians.

2. **Porto Libertad** — rocky shores, located some 30 miles north of Desemboque. A Mexican village frequently visited by the Seris.

3. **Desemboque** — Seris' main settlement after 1940, just north of and around Punto Tzopqa, only a few miles from Tiburon. A narrow strip of poor land, thoroughly permeated with alkali and salt. Vegetation is very sparse. The mesquite, elephant bush, creosote bush, *Cholla* and *Sahuaro* are the main trees. No *Palo Verde* or *Palo Fierro*. *Ocotillios*, *Sahuaros* and mesquite are stunted and scarce, only toward the mountains increasing in frequency and size. Along the shores, sand dunes [172] with kitchen middens, partly covered by vegetation. An arroyo nearby is empty except on a few occasions during the year when flash flood after rains rushes through. Rainfall very scarce. During the summer of 1953 I spent there, it rained very little—only twice and that was short and feeble. [312] Water is obtained from a well, near which there is a Mexican ranch where, owing to irrigation, some vegetables are grown and weeds are present such as *Datura*. The coast is largely rocky. Narrow beaches lack wide sand bars. Hence the fauna here is poor.

4. **Estero Sargente** — alkali flats and mud flats some 25 km. south of Desemboque along the coast. Vegetation very scarce. *Sahuaros* and *Ocotillios* and other desert trees grow some distance from the shore. Short grasses in some places clump the coastal dunes. Breeding and feeding place of many shore birds, especially of willets and egrets. On the alkali flats near the shore are many peculiar insects, not found in Desemboque, particularly tiger beetles and Oedemerids.

5. **Campo Vivora** — little more than half way down toward Desemboque from Estero Sargente, also along the coast. So named after supposedly ● [103] numerous rattlesnakes. Clumpy grasses. Favorite encampment of the Seris and others while fishing and hunting turtle. The only loggerhead turtle I have seen was right here.

[491] 6. **Porto Kino** — fishing village directly due east of Hermosillo, nowdays connected with Sonora's

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